

It is here that some of the first experiments were made in removing parts of the brain in dogs, on the theory that all of the functions of the body were under control of certain centres in the brain; he is a firm believer in the theory, and our president will remember some demonstrations in support thereof which we were allowed to witness. One dog operated upon was blind in the right eye, another in the left eye, and a third in both eyes. It certainly seems to one who is not thoroughly conversant with the matter that he has a good many facts in his favor. In the same building is the department of veterinary anatomy, while directly opposite is a fine new building devoted to human anatomy and histology, under the teaching of Waldeyer, one of the best, if not the best histologist living. This department belongs to the University, but is open to veterinary students on payment of a small fee. A splendid new building at the end of the quadrangle, opposite the main entrance, is the pathological institute for the Veterinary School; it is considerably larger than the Peter Redpath museum, and is most thoroughly equipped. A part of the raised basement is devoted to the preparation of specimens for the museum, and at one end a large room for making autopsies extends from the ground to the floor of the second story. This room has every possible convenience, and is even luxuriously fitted up; the floor is tiled and well drained. There is plenty of water, light and ventilation. The walls are tinted and the ceiling nicely frescoed. Adjoining this room, and connected with it by folding-doors, is the demonstrating room; the larger animals are mounted on trucks and wheeled into this room for demonstrations in making post-mortems three times a week. Seats are arranged in this room so that all of the students not engaged in making the autopsy can see perfectly all that is going on. The remainder of the first floor is devoted to private laboratories for the professor and his assistants, a bacteriological laboratory, and a large hall for microscopical demonstrations. Nearly the whole of the second story is devoted to a pathological museum. Some of the specimens are fifty years old, and many are rare and very interesting and instructive. Some very good work has been done at this insti-